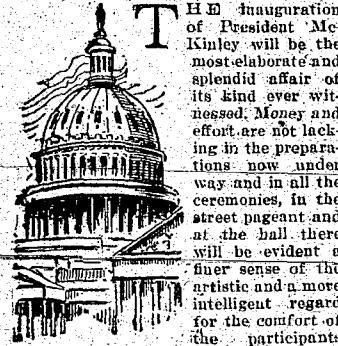


ON FOURTH OF MARCH

MCKINLEY'S INAUGURATION TO SURPASS ALL OTHERS.

The inaugural ceremonies to inaugurate with splendor in the grand parade there will be 60,000 men, including ex-Confederates, under Gen. Porter.

The inauguration, Washington correspondence:



The inauguration of President McKinley will be the most elaborate and splendid affair of its kind ever witnessed. Money and effort are not lacking in the preparations now under way, and the ceremonies in the street pageant and at the ball there will be a finer sense of the artistic and more intelligent regard for the comfort of the participants than has characterized the lavishly conceived and often crudely and unconformably executed inaugural ceremonies of the past. The executive committee in charge of the general ceremonies is composed of men who thoroughly grasp the difficulties of the situation that confronts them and who are endeavoring to cope with them in a manner that will make the inauguration of Mr. McKinley the grandest and at the same time the most perfect from the standpoint of good feeling and patriotism that has ever been witnessed in this country.

At the head of this committee is Charles J. Bell. Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, will be the grand marshal of the parade. He is perhaps the most successful organizer of military parades in the United States, and his plan for the parade in this direction being his management of the great sound money parade in New York. On this occasion he succeeded in marching 125,000 men over the entire route, according to arrangements, the rear files reaching the end of the route only a few minutes behind schedule time. Gen. Porter has the general assistance of Col. Corbin, who had charge of the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of President Garfield and was adjutant general of the last two presidential parades.

At Gen. Porter's suggestion it has been decided to conduct the ceremonies at the capitol as far as possible, and the parade will start at once on the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony proper, and will proceed immediately to the end of the route. The usual interruption to allow the outgoing and incoming Presidents to lunch together being omitted. The parade will be dismissed this year at Washington circle, instead of the White House, as formerly, and Gen. Porter expects that the procession will be able to pass at the rate of 12,000 an hour. Twenty-four files of foot will march in close column, and there will be no change in formation en route.

Sixty Thousand Men in Line.

The first division of the procession will be divided into three brigades, the first to be composed of regular United States troops and the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the second of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the third of the National Guards of other States, headed by their Governors and their staffs, their places in the line being assigned according to the date of their adoption of the constitution in the case of the thirteen original States, and with reference to their admission to the Union. The second and third divisions will be composed of civic organizations in the order of their establishment. It will be divided into two sub-divisions, the first comprising uniformed clubs, the second ununiformed organizations. While it is proposed that the parade should be of sufficient length to cover the entire route, it is not expected that all of the 60,000 men will be present. They have set a general limit of 60,000 men as the total number and be-



GEN. HORACE PORTER.

lieve that they will be able to bring them past a given point in five divisions. A feature will be 200 cavalrymen and 2,000 foot soldiers from Virginia who will march as ex-Confederates. The horsemen, each furnishing his own Virginia horse, will be attired in a uniform combining the blue and the gray. Those who parade on foot will wear long gray mackintosh lined with blue, and all will wear the old type of gray slouch hat identified with the adherents of the Southern Confederacy, and badges containing portraits of McKinley and Hobart, pendant from blue and gray silk ribbons, with an American flag at the top holding the pin of the badge. The blue and gray ribbon bears the motto, "There shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country—Washington."

A novel feature of the decorations will be arches on Pennsylvania avenue, one at the intersection of each street, representing all of the States and the Government of the States will be asked to decorate and illuminate these.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES ON WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.

By H. A. Robinson, Government Statistician.

STATES.	Wheat, Final Estimates, Jan., 1897.	Corn, Month of December, 1896.	Oats, Month of December, 1896.
Ala.	7,700	170,840	14,780
Ark.	2,447	51,587	27,060
Cal.	4,407	205,972	48,432
Col.	1,860,946	17,737,268	1,111,875
Conn.	900,012	9,588,816	324,238
Del.	101,851	1,555,260	282,580
Fla.	1,860,946	17,737,268	1,111,875
Ga.	1,860,946	17,737,268	1,111,875
Idaho	489,457	5,778,760	60,004
Ill.	815,532	6,724,818	1,770,004
Ind.	935,140	4,521,922	1,436,077
Iowa	140,888	887,002	1,769,458
Kent.	212,544	1,058,102	1,058,102
La.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Maine	46,004	480,004	45,511
Md.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Mass.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Mich.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Minn.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Mo.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Mont.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Neb.	46,004	480,004	45,511
N.J.	46,004	480,004	45,511
N.Y.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Ohio	46,004	480,004	45,511
Okla.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Pa.	46,004	480,004	45,511
R.I.	46,004	480,004	45,511
S.C.	46,004	480,004	45,511
S.D.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Tenn.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Texas	46,004	480,004	45,511
Vt.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Wash.	46,004	480,004	45,511
W. Va.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Wis.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Wyo.	46,004	480,004	45,511
Total	34,018,946	427,094,347	31,027,150

Arrangements for the reception and enjoyment of everyone who attends will be perfect. The dressing rooms will be perfect, and with every necessity of the toilet, and 12,000 hat and cloak boxes will be in charge of a sufficient number of men to take care of the city postoffice. Several thousand four hundred and thirty-five tickets were sold to the last inauguration ball, each ticket being represented by a guest. In addition to this immense gathering there were probably 1,000 attendants who were not included in the number of tickets sold. This great host was limited without crushing or crowding of any serious character.



CHARLES J. BELL.

character. The coming ball will equal the other in numbers and surpass it in brilliancy.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

National Convention in Annual Session at Des Moines. For the first time the annual convention of woman suffragists met in a Western city, Des Moines, Ia., Tuesday. Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Rachel Foster Avery, Alice Stone Blackwell, Mary Smith Haywood of Nebraska, Mrs. M. C. Woods of Idaho, Mary Kenton, Mrs. J. N. Perkins of New Mexico, Mrs. J. N. Perkins of New Mexico, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and other well-known workers in the cause were present.

Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary, declared in her report that she had received over 2,000 articles published last year in nearly seven hundred papers, read by more than one million people in forty-nine States. The national headquarters at Philadelphia did good work during last year. The expense was \$1,300. She recommended the removal of the headquarters to New York, to co-operate with the national organization committee.

Susan B. Anthony's address was devoted largely to a statement of the work in California, which she regarded as very satisfactory. She said that the defeat in California is a sure sign of the amendment, and the women will be victorious in November, 1898. Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Montana are also likely to have a suffrage campaign, and the prospects for success are good. She urged a more thorough local organization for the education of voters.

Laura Clay of Kentucky spoke for that State, telling of satisfactory progress in the recognition of women upon State boards, and in the social legislation asked for by the women, with the prospects much better.

A report from Mrs. Annie L. Diggs of Kansas on "Campaign Conditions" turned out to be one of the sensations of the session. It was mostly devoted to scoring political parties. The convention emphasized its non-partisan policy by refusing to accept the report.

FIRE'S FIERCE REVEL.

VAST LOSSES OF PROPERTY AND SEVERAL LIVES.

Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Several Other Cities Visited by the Destroying Element—Scores of Men Have Narrow Escapes from Death.

Record for One Day.

Fire destroyed two buildings at the southwest corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, Tuesday night, when the temperature was 4 degrees below zero. Falling walls injured twelve firemen, one of whom, Jerry O'Rourke, will die. The damage inflicted reaches \$300,000. When the blaze was first discovered at 4:25 o'clock, a strong west wind was blowing. Five minutes later the city for blocks around was lighted by the glare of a fast increasing conflagration, and crowded by puffing fire engines, ladder trucks, stand pipes and hose carts. The firemen worked bravely, hampered by the electric railway structure, electric wires and the cold. From the roofs of adjoining buildings powerful streams were thrown, apparently without effect, upon the flames. The firebombs Yosemite and Fire Queen were also summoned from their station in the river when Marshall turned in a general alarm. "All the fire fighting forces not engaged upon the burning buildings were needed to guard surrounding property from a storm of glowing coals and blazing debris carried broadcast by the wind. The first streams broke the windows and gave out in a few minutes. The fire had burned Jan. 2, and the charred surface caught quickly. No efforts could save this structure or contents, so attention was turned to others.

A Miraculous Escape.

Thirty-five insurance patrolmen, under Capt. Shepherd, had entered 156-S Monroe street to investigate a fire. The fire had burned Jan. 2, and the charred surface caught quickly. No efforts could save this structure or contents, so attention was turned to others.

Close Call for a Company.

Ten extra engines were called. Capt. Barker had been pulled out of the cracks in the wall, and warned not to enter. But with five men he started up a fire escape with two leads of hose, hoping by fighting from above to prevent the spread of flames through the cracks. When all had passed the third floor, flames burst from windows below. Nothing was gained but a climb to the roof, and over its edge they all disappeared, the captain last, with his clothing ablaze from a sheet of flame that burst from the cornice. His men had waited for him, and smothering the burning clothing, they made a dash across the roof to another fire escape, and descended.

Fire in Wall by Firemen.

Meanwhile the fire in the building at 200 and 202 Monroe street burned fiercer and fiercer. The entire interior was burned, so that the walls had nothing to sustain them in place. Across the narrow alley from the burning building upon a roof were stationed six companies of firemen, and under the command of Marshall Seyferlich and Swenick, son of Chief Swenick. The wall of the burning building was one story higher than the roof where the fire companies were at work. No danger to them was apprehended, even in case of a falling wall, as it was thought that the alley was wide enough to afford them protection. In this the firemen were mistaken. The upper structure tottered. "It's coming this way," shouted Fireman Quinlan, and dropping his hose, he ran. The men's clothing was coated with ice. Their utmost haste therefore was slow speed, and before any had reached the steps the upper portion of the wall of the burning building fell with a crash. Tons of mortar and brick were hurled upon and about the fleeing firemen. Engine companies Nos. 5 and 6 were caught beneath the load of the mass. The heaviest portion fell upon O'Rourke and he was carried him prostrate to the roof with it. The catastrophe was seen from the street, and aid quickly reached the injured men, by way of the elevators from adjoining buildings.

Ice Hinders Work.

By this time the building at 200 and 202 Monroe street, with all its contents, was a total loss. The building at 196 and 198 was blazing from the basement to roof and the work of the firemen was concentrated upon this structure. The streams from thirty-five engines and the two fireboats by 9:30 o'clock brought the flames in the latter building under control. The outer walls of the entire buildings were laden with tons of ice. Huge icicles depended from the fire escapes and the window sills.

The Cause of the Fire was Not Ascertained by the Police or Firemen.

Purcell Malting House Burned. Fire early Tuesday morning destroyed the malt house and malting house of the W. H. Purcell company at 1234 S. La Salle and the Belt Line tracks, causing a loss of \$320,000. Joseph Guckenheimer, vice-president of the malting company, estimated the total loss at \$320,000, with insurance aggregating \$315,000.

Shortage of 6 O'clock in the morning.

Shortage of 6 o'clock in the morning broke out about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning in the rear of the basement of the big grocery store of Hanson

WINTER'S ICY BLAST.

MERCURY BELOW ZERO IN MANY STATES.

Cities of the Northwest Suffering with the Intense Cold and Trains Blocked in Several Places—Coldest for Many Years—Several Deaths.

The Blizzard.

The remarkable and unseasonable mildness of December and the earlier part of January has been broken by a severe cold wave, which has swept across the continent from the far northwest. The weather conditions prevailing in the middle west for the previous ten weeks have been extraordinary. The thermometer has registered a temperature more suitable for early November than for midwinter. There has been little or no snow, and a heavy, soggy rainfall has drenched the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley and the lake region.

The Blizzard.

The sudden drop of the mercury upon the arrival of the cold wave marks another of the curiosities of the temperate zone in North America. The west has been visited by a blizzard of unusual violence. The entire region from British Columbia has been swept by an icy wind, followed by a heavy fall of snow. On the whole, the average cold wave welcome the change. The real winter article is considerably more wholesome than the "open" winter weather of preceding weeks. The poor, however, suffer severely from the sudden and severe cold.

The Cold Wave Has Been General.

Throughout the central west and has been felt more or less everywhere. The temperature has been below freezing in Tennessee and central Texas. It is below zero in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and 20 degrees below zero over the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Reports from every part of the North-west indicate that Saturday night was the coldest night in two winters.

Paul, about the warmest point in this whole section, registered 25 below. The range was from that figure to 30 below at St. Cloud, 30 below at Aitkin and 40 below at St. Hilarie. Suffering in the country must have been very great. Railway traffic is everywhere greatly retarded, either because of drifts or inability to keep up steam. A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train stuck in a drift near Bonilla, S. D. Another train containing \$250,000 of the money of South Dakota stuck in a drift near Highmore, S. D. Reports from points along the Missouri river indicate that there will be heavy losses among cattle and sheep in that section.

In Chicago Sunday was the coldest day in twenty-five years, according to the records of the weather bureau. At no time since the Chicago station has been established has there been so low a maximum temperature recorded. It was a keen cold. There was a variation of but four degrees in the twelve hours from 6 o'clock in the morning until the same hour in the evening. Not the poor alone felt the sting of the thirty-mile "norther" that blew in from the Dakotas, before sunrise and raved through the skeleton iron work of the elevated roads long after noon had gone shining over their heads at night. Suburban farmers and city town heating plants were as inadequate to the task of keeping the frost time off the windows as were the pitifully small stoves in the tenements of the river wards. Fifty-three persons were listed as overcome by the terrible cold and were taken to a hospital. In Michigan the temperature ranged from 6 below zero in Detroit to 15 degrees below at upper peninsula points. At Omaha, Neb., in twenty-four hours the thermometer dropped from 30 above to 10 below zero, and in some parts of the State it crowded the 15 mark very closely in that time.

In Indianapolis, at 7 o'clock Sunday evening the temperature was 5 degrees below zero, and the weather bureau announced that it would continue to fall until morning. There is a shortage of natural gas in some sections of the city, and it is feared there will be much suffering if the low temperature should last long. In Indianapolis, at 7 o'clock Sunday evening the temperature was 5 degrees below zero, and the weather bureau announced that it would continue to fall until morning. There is a shortage of natural gas in some sections of the city, and it is feared there will be much suffering if the low temperature should last long.

Park Sterling, a negro coal miner,

was frozen to death near Hamilton, Mo. In the vicinity of Milan, Mo., the mercury fell fifty degrees Saturday night, reaching 10 below zero—the coldest it has been for years. It was accompanied by a severe blizzard, great damage to stock. At Dubuque, Iowa, the Mississippi is frozen solid as far as can be seen up and down.

Told in a Few Lines.

The largest annual pension is \$50,000, paid by Great Britain to the Duke of Richmond. It is a perpetuity from the time of Charles II.

John W. Glover and Harry Glover,

composers, and P. A. Dugan and John W. Schreiner were killed by an explosion of giant powder in a mine at Ward, Colo.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.  
Sheriff, James W. Chalker.  
Clerk, John W. Chalker.  
Register, John W. Chalker.  
Prosecuting Attorney, John W. Chalker.  
Judge of Probate, John W. Chalker.  
Surveyor, John W. Chalker.  
SUPERVISORS.  
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South Branch, John W. Chalker.  
Dexter Creek, John W. Chalker.  
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Frederick, John W. Chalker.  
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Hillside, John W. Chalker.  
Center Plain, John W. Chalker.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.  
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.  
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Maschberger, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.  
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.  
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 350, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.  
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.  
J. J. COVENEY, Adjutant.  
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, Meets on the 3d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Isabel Jones, President.  
REBECCA WIGG, Secy.  
SHALLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 122—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.  
J. K. MERR, H. P.  
A. TAYLOR, Secy.  
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.  
P. E. JOHNSON, Secy.  
CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.  
J. J. COLLINS, Com.  
T. NOLAN, H. E.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, Meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
MARY L. STALEY, W. M.  
JOSEPH BUTLER, Secy.  
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 739—Meets second and 4th Wednesday of each month.  
J. WOODBURN, C. R.  
E. WISNER, H. P.  
GRAYLING HIVE, No. 14, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.  
Mrs. Gougeon, Lady Com.  
Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. G. TRENCH.  
GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.  
A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.  
STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

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Office over the Davis Pharmacy, Grayling, Mich.  
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Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

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Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.  
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Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

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JOHN RAMSUSSEN, Proprietor.  
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The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built and furnished in the latest style, and has the advantage of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers.  
Oct. 1, '91.

F. D. HARRISON,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)  
Tonsorial Artist,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
Shaving and Hair Cutting done in the Latest Style, and at the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers.  
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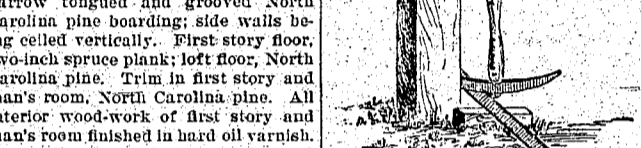


ARMED FARMERS

chop. Give the grain dry, and give plenty of long fodder, rough hay and straw. Keep them growing, and let them eat plenty of rough feed to distend their paunches. Our aim should be to raise large-sized, healthy cows, with big appetites and a vigorous digestion. Small, delicate cows, however beautiful they may be, are seldom profitable.

**Soil Injured by Trampling.** There is no time of year when injury may not be done to soil by having stock run over it. But there is greater danger of this in moist, open weather in winter than at any other time in the year. There is nothing for stock to get at this season by roaming over the fields, even if they are bare of snow. The poaching which pasture and meadow lands get by being trampled in late fall or open spells during the winter destroys much grass. It is not much if any better when the field has to be plowed in spring. The soil will turn up full of clods made by the poaching, and it will take a great deal of extra cultivation to make the plowed surface into a seed bed fit for any good crop.

**Removing Posts Made Easy.** The illustration below is almost self-explanatory, but a scheme that but seldom occurs to a person who wishes to move posts. One man drives the pick,



EASY WAY OF PULLING POSTS

B. into the post. A. and braces against the crowbar, D. which is worked over the fulcrum, C. by his companion. Farm and Home.

**Rezin with Good Stock.** Most of those who begin farming buy more land than they can pay for, because a part payment on land leaves good security for the balance. Then they find themselves in a predicament. The temptation always is to economize in the stock, thinking that it is easy to breed up. Sometimes this is done, but more often the economy in not buying the best stock dooms the farmer to the same labor and expense in caring for it, while it is, when grown, not worth half or a quarter what it would have been if he had begun right at first.

**New Way to Kill Potato Bugs.** Application of poison to the seed potato is the latest scheme for killing the bugs. A potato is cut into four parts; dip them into a solution of paris green and hellebore, and place the pieces over every alternate hill soon after the potato plants have gotten well started. The old beetle will, it is claimed, always leave the tops for the potato, and hence will not live to produce eggs.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

**Valuable Horses.** On the last day of a horse fair recently, some very queer-looking horses were still left unsold. A buyer purchased one, after much bargaining, for \$12, and then asked the owner if he would not return the old dollar just for luck; whereupon, the owner refused, but added: "Here, I won't be hard; take another horse, instead!"

**Pigmy Swine.** The smallest known species of pig is the pigmy swine of Australia. They are exactly like their larger brethren in every particular, except size, being not larger than a good-sized house rat.

**Experiments on Every Farm.** Most farm work is experimental. There are a few rules which all farmers get into, but aside from these almost everything the farmer does is so subject to varying conditions that its result cannot be surely forecasted. For his own protection the farmer is obliged to try both early and late seedling. Sometimes one and sometimes the other will produce the best results. Thus each year every farmer must be accumulating new facts to modify his previous conclusions. They are, too, facts that are generally used appreciatingly, for they are reasoned about by men who know that their success depends on unmaking use of what their dealing with nature has taught them. Yet none the less such farmers read with interest of experiments made on farms devoted exclusively for such purposes, and which, being supported by the State, can make experiments that are impossible for average farmers.—American Cultivator.

**Winter Plowing.** The action of the frost is very beneficial to the farmer, for the hard clods are broken to pieces by the expansion of the contained water when it freezes. The earth is pulverized and put in good condition for receiving seed. Hence it is beneficial to plow the fields in the fall, so that the winter frosts may act upon the hard pieces of earth. In this way much labor is saved, and the natural forces do better work than could be accomplished by artificial means. A further advantage is gained from the action of air on the exposed soil.—Popular Science Monthly.

**Calves and Young Stock.** They thrive best when given plenty of exercise. Keep the calves and yearlings separate. Give each calf one quart of oat chop and one quart of one quart of milk. Yearlings should have two quarts of milk and one quart of oat

THREE AMERICAN-BORN BEAUTIES.



LADY NAYLOR-LEVLAND, nee Chamberlain. THE HON. MRS. GIBSON, nee Lallo. LADY ARTHUR BUTLER, nee Stager.

The Ancient City of Santa Fe.

The city of Santa Fe, N. M., was founded by the Spaniards in 1598 under the name of Santa Fe, on the site of Tiguex or Tigua, one of the celebrated "Seven Cities" at the founding of the

Aztec Confederacy, in 1426. Its streets, museums, and private collections of curios absolutely team with relics and records of a stirring history, and include famous pictures of saint or shrike, painted on elk and puma skins, sabre thrusts where they had been used as banners during the march of Coronado in 1541, others with arrow holes from attacks by Indians on the line of march up the valley of the Rio Grande. There are quaint maps in Latin and French, showing three cities of note on the continent, and giving California as an island of the Pacific.

The palace has become the home of the choicest collection of Mexican and Spanish pictures in the Southwest, and in its historical rooms are priceless treasures of record or relic. Around it, too, lingers much of the romance of the city. For 300 years it has been the home of its rulers, seventy-six Mexican and Spanish and seventeen American governors having held sway within its walls. In its early days it lay under the shadow of the dread Inquisition, and within its walls, in later times, "Ben Hur" first saw the light under the pen of General Lew Wallace.

From its windows could be heard the ring of steel and the din of warriors in the plaza when Quate set up his camp in 1692, and when the Pueblo Indians conquered the city in 1696, burning the archives and sacred scrolls, while twelve years later, in 1692, the same plaza witnessed the triumphal entry of Diego de Vargas, after his vow and the victory which followed it, which again placed the city under Spanish rule. Here General Kearney elevated the Stars and Stripes in 1846, and here, also, surrounded by living memories and fond regrets, amid beautiful foliage, is a monument to the soldiers who fell at duty's call at Valverde and Apache Canyon.

In Santa Fe are the military headquarters for New Mexico, it being also the oldest military establishment in America, created by the Spaniards in 1602, and in almost continuous occupation ever since. Here, too, is the oldest house in the United States, in which Coronado is said to have lodged in 1540, and, perhaps, even more interesting, here is the oldest church, San Miguel, built about 1543, partially destroyed in 1680, wholly restored in 1719, the restorers leaving intact all that was possible of the old roof, known by Indians under the guidance of the fathers. In this church is the great bell, almost

BUILT CHICAGO'S FIRST HOUSE.

It was a Hotel and the Builder Now Lives in Texas. In the village of Rockport, Tex., lives a man who saw Chicago ere Chicago was, who fought Indians on the spot where now stands its palaces of industry and commerce, who built the first house ever inhabited by a white man in this western metropolis, and who has lived while a city of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants has risen on the swamps which, in his youth, he deserted. That man is N. E. Phillips.

Phillips was known as the "King of Presque Isle." He came to Rogers City when the county was a wilderness and established himself as a lumberman and storekeeper. Through his efforts a colony came from the old country and settled themselves there. Being a man of rare education and great natural abilities, Phillips became the leader and actual ruler of the county. He was despotic in his methods, having himself elected to the principal county and township offices, and handling the funds at his pleasure. It was alleged that through his commanding influence as a member of the County Board, he would secure the levy of taxes for all manner of improvements, and then pocket most of the money, expending but a small part of the amount raised and giving no account of the balance. Finally he came to be the most hated man in the county.

**Conspired to Kill Him.** When patience was exhausted 400 of Phillips' neighbors and victims held a secret meeting and entered into a conspiracy to take his life. Each participant took an oath of secrecy, and it was further vowed that if any one revealed the secret the others should swear the crime upon the victim.

Subsequently twenty of the conspirators met one night in August, 1873, and went to Phillips' store. Surrounding the building, they shot through the windows, mortally wounding both Phillips and his clerk, Edward Sullivan.

Phillips was so ardently hated by the community that practically no attempt was made to bring the murderers to justice. It was not until nearly twenty years later that William Repke, one of the conspirators, spurred by his conscience, made a confession, implicating himself, the convicted above named, Stephen Rogers, Herman Hoelt, Andrew Banks, August Baragas and others now dead. On his confession the arrests were made. The trial of Grossman at Alpena in January, 1893, attracted widespread attention. The people's case was conducted by Attorney General Ellis, and the prisoners were ably defended. On the testimony of Repke, Grossman was convicted, and several months later the conviction of Jacobs, Voegler and Fuhrmann followed. Repke was subsequently tried, but Repke refused to testify, and he was acquitted.

The accused strenuously denied their guilt. Although admitting their connection with the original conspiracy, they denied having been present on the night of the murder. During the years intervening between the crime and the arrest the convicts lived honest, upright lives and were highly respected in the community.

After they had been in prison a year or more Repke made another confession wholly exonerating them from any participation in the actual crime, and the faithful investigation made by the pardon board convinced the members that the men were innocent. The result was that a unanimous recommendation that they be pardoned was made to the Governor.

The report of the pardon board severely reflects on the conduct of Attorney General Ellis, who is accused of knowingly introducing a false certificate of birth of one of Grossman's children in order to impeach his testimony.

Repke, having confessed participation in the killing, had nothing to hope for from his second confession, and will spend the rest of his days in prison. Fuhrmann is now 73 years old, Jacobs 60, Grossman 54 and Voegler 51.

Gov. Pingree went to Jackson Thursday afternoon, and after interviewing each convict handed him his pardon.

**The Son of a King.** The investigation of the pardon board revealed the fact that Phillips was reputed to be the natural son of the King of Wurtemberg, and one of the marks of honor. He was an engineer in charge of the fortifications, and for selling the plans to the French Government a price was put on his head, and he was forced to flee the country. While being pursued in his own country a woman hid him between the mattresses of a bed, and kept him concealed there for two days, during which time the officers searched her house several times. She followed him to this country, but he deserted her and her child. She obtained a judgment of \$10,000 against him, but never was able to collect it.

At one time during his career in Presque County he refused to surrender the book of the county treasurer's office to his successor, and on that occasion came near being lynched. A committee waited upon him, tied a rope around his neck and led him to the road, where the rope was thrown over a limb. Here they kept him all day, but he never yielded, sending for his dinner and setting it with the rope around his neck. Finally the courage of the would-be lynchers failed, and they released him. Phillips' career was a series of sensations from his birth to his death.

**It's a Point-Benefit.** The singular punishment for bigamy in Hungary is to compel the man to live together with both wives in one house.

**About Royal Crowns.** A prince's coronet bears on the upper rim four fleurs-de-lis and four crosses patee.

In 1386 Richard II., being in financial distress, pawned his crown and regalia for a loan of £2,000.

The ovation-crown, in Rome, was made of myrtle. An ovation was a lesser species of triumph.

The crowns of the Kings of Assyria from 2000 to 2500 B. C. were shaped much like the papal tiara.

The Prussian crown is very plain, the royal house of Prussia having been celebrated for its economy.

The civil crown was a Roman honor, given to the soldier who saved the life of a citizen by slaying an enemy.

Claudius was an idiot. His eyes stared in a meaningless gaze, and saliva dropped from his lips.

Augustus was afraid of thunder and whenever a storm came on went to the darkest room in his palace.

Charles I. wore a small, pointed beard, and thus set the fashion so often seen in Vandyck's portraits.

RECALLED BY ACTION OF GOV. PINGREE.

Pardons Four Men Unjustly Convicted of the Murder of Albert Molitor, "King of Presque Isle," and Son of the King of Wurtemberg.

Another chapter in one of the most famous criminal cases in the history of Michigan was written by Gov. Pingree Thursday when he attached his signature to the pardons of August Grossman, August Fuhrmann, Henry Jacobs and Carl Voegler, who were serving life sentences in Jackson prison for the murder of Albert Molitor at Rogers City, Presque Isle County, in August, 1873.

Molitor was known as the "King of Presque Isle." He came to Rogers City when the county was a wilderness and established himself as a lumberman and storekeeper. Through his efforts a colony came from the old country and settled themselves there. Being a man of rare education and great natural abilities, Phillips became the leader and actual ruler of the county. He was despotic in his methods, having himself elected to the principal county and township offices, and handling the funds at his pleasure. It was alleged that through his commanding influence as a member of the County Board, he would secure the levy of taxes for all manner of improvements, and then pocket most of the money, expending but a small part of the amount raised and giving no account of the balance. Finally he came to be the most hated man in the county.

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TALE OF TWO WORLDS

There will soon be introduced in the Legislature a bill which aims to increase the revenue of the State at the expense of the brewer. The bill proposes to levy a stamp tax of 50 cents per barrel on all beer brewed in the State. The United States now levies a tax of 92 cents per barrel and its Michigan revenues last year aggregated about \$850,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the proposed tax would yield the State more than \$400,000 annually. The internal office records show that notwithstanding the continued business depression the sale of beer stamps in Michigan has steadily increased during the past four years, and the friends of the bill urge that its enactment would furnish the State with a constantly increasing revenue. Another bill to be introduced will require every taxpayer to furnish the Assessor a statement on oath covering every item of taxable property owned by him, and also the fact that he has put none of his property out of his hands or covered it up for the purpose of evading taxation. A term State prison will be the penalty for falsifying as to any detail of the statement. It is proposed to amend the banking law by making directors of insolvent banks liable to the full amount of liabilities in any event and also subject to punishment for felony unless they can convince a jury that the insolvency was due to no fault of theirs. The purpose is to stop the practice of having directors give the affairs of banks no attention.

At a special session Tuesday evening the House by a unanimous vote adopted resolutions favoring the recognition of Cuba. Speeches supporting the resolutions were made by several prominent members. Among the resolutions bills were one by Representative J. J. J. to amend the banking laws so that State banks can make no regulation that will place savings depositors on a different footing from commercial depositors. At present if the name of a commercial depositor is forged to a check and the money obtained thereon the bank loses, but if the book of a savings depositor is stolen and the thief by presenting it and forging the owner's name receives the deposit the latter is the loser. The bill also provides that interest shall be paid on savings deposits from the date of the deposit, thus doing away with the rule that deposits made after the 5th day of any month shall not commence to draw interest until the first day of the month following. Finey, stockholders are made liable for all the indebtedness the same as copartners.

New bills noticed Wednesday provide a tax of 1 per cent on the net income of corporations and on personal incomes in excess of \$750; an inheritance tax of 1 per cent; a special tax on the refined products of mines of every description; for the examination and supervision of private banks by the State banking department, and making the agreement of nine jurors sufficient to decide civil cases.

For several days there was no quorum in the Senate, many of the members being off on a junketing expedition. Thursday was no exception. The House met, but could transact no business because of matters being held up in the Senate.

The anti-convict contract labor bill which has been prepared by the State Federation of Labor made its appearance. It prohibits all contracts, prevents the use of any machinery except that propelled by foot or hand, provides that the number of convicts at any trade shall not exceed one-twentieth the number of free citizens of the State employed in the same trade, unless it be making supplies for State institutions, and provides that the convicts may be delivered in gangs of twenty to counties for work on the highway. The labor men were particularly active Friday, noticing bills requiring that all convict made goods offered for sale be branded, that employees be paid in cash only, the object being to de-acquaint store owners, etc., and making legal holidays of all general election days for the purpose of rendering it impossible for employers to keep their men at work on penalty of losing their employment in order to disfranchise them. Graveyard and juvenile insurance is given a blow in a bill prohibiting the carrying of lives of persons under 17 and over 65 years of age. Bills providing for the payment of a bounty of \$25 for wolves, \$5 for foxes and \$3 for wildcats, requiring adulterated baking powder to be so branded, and providing a severe penalty for school officers who refuse to comply with the law requiring that each school in the State be supplied with an American flag have been offered.

**Are They Worse Off?** The Chinaman regards the cramped feet of his womankind as a certificate of aristocratic idleness and a safeguard against dangerous excursions, and for this reason it is feared that the efforts of Englishwomen to prevent the maiming of their Chinese sisters' feet will fail.

The Celestial male person evidently considers the wish to have natural feet a sign of New Womanism and revolt; moreover, he displays much ingenuity and seems disposed to fight the reforming Englishwoman with their own weapons.

One of them has written to the papers on the subject, and this is what he is unkind enough to say: "Whatever may be the demerits of the custom of bandaging the feet to make them small, it is certainly less injurious than some of our European practices. We have heard of people who have met their deaths by waist-tightening, but not by foot bandaging."

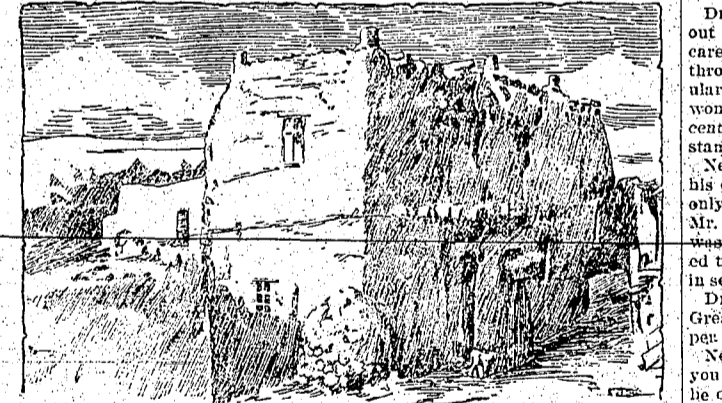
**The Pneumatic Tube.** The pneumatic tube system for carrying small parcels and small packages is to be laid down in Boston. The system has been in use in European cities for the last fifty years, but the majority of the tubes are only three inches in diameter. The Boston system will have eight-inch tubes.

**Golden Hair.** Many fond mothers are anxious to keep their children's hair from turning dark. The hair grows darker at the roots because the supply of coloring pigments is greater at the roots and the cells are more numerous. For this reason the hair of children rapidly darkens if kept closely cut; frequent washing and shampooing will retard the darkening process. No external applications should be used, because all such are of the nature of a bleach.

**Reflections of a Bachelor.** It's never but real secrets that a woman puts down in her diary. Some girls can't talk to you an hour without asking you if you don't think it's so silly to be romantic.

When a man takes his sister out he always acts as though he wanted everybody to know she wasn't his best girl. When some women get to heaven they will pick out extra big wings so they can fly away from the mean angels.

No matter how sweet woman appear at a 6 o'clock tea, her husband could generally make you guess again.



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

solid, cast in 1536, and having an inscription in Spanish round it as a band, the letters and figures being still well raised in the solid casting. This bell was brought over from Spain and hung in the tower, but finally, being thought too heavy for the tower, it was removed to a substantial timber support in the entrance to the church. In the cathedral and other churches are remarkable retables, paintings and vestments, many of them of considerable antiquity, all inviting the visitor to linger in this home of the past.

But the city is also a city of the present, and a very pleasant present it is. An equable climate and delightful sunshine hover over streets in which the houses have enough of the austerity of age to infuse a restful spirit in the air. Fruitful orchards and fertile lands lie round about the city, which is at once a monument to the spirit of the past and the activity, beauty and progress of the present day.—New York Herald.

**Marvels of the Ocean.** The makers of ancient maps were accustomed to introduce pictures freely. In deserts there would be drawings of lions, and along rivers they made "river-horses," which is the meaning of the Greek words that were put together to make up "hippopotamus." As for the oceans, they were filled up with all queer monsters that came to hand. Of course, these pictures helped to hide great spaces that would otherwise have been staring blanks.

**Very Simple.** Husband—How is that, whether I give you much or little, you always seem to get along all the same? Wife—That's very simple. When you give me much I use the surplus to pay the debts I make when you give me little.—Filogeane Blaetter.

A pair of young lions has been placed by an English nobleman on his game preserves and several similar orders have been placed with American dealers.

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Convention.

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan: The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, as declared in its platform, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1897, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. For the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Crawford county is entitled to two delegates.  
**DENTON M. FERRY,**  
CHAIRMAN.  
**DENNIS E. ALWARD,** Secretary.  
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15th 1897.

### Republican Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Detroit, February 23d, 1897. Also to nominate a Commissioner of Schools for Crawford county, and to take into consideration any other business that may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:  
Ball, 2 Frederic, 2  
Blaine, 2 Grove, 2  
Heaver Creek, 3 Grayling, 17  
Center Plains, 3 Maple Forest, 3  
South Branch, 2.  
**R. D. CONNINE,** CHAIRMAN.  
**JOHN STALEY,** Sec.

The American flag will not be hauled down anywhere while McKinley is President and Sherman is Secretary of State.—Globe Dem.

The Treasury deficiency to date for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, '96, as shown by the official records, is \$44,970,458.

Teller does not like the selection of Sherman for Secretary of State; but Sherman can get even with him by not liking the re-election of Teller to the Senate.—Globe Dem.

Bryan says he is afraid unscrupulous publishers will try to pirate his book. Evidently the conceit was not knocked out of Bryan when he hit the earth last November.—Cleveland Leader.

If the Legislature shall frame a law that will keep Populists from voting at republican primaries, there will be much joy in Michigan when the next gubernatorial campaign draws near.—Bay City Tribune.

"What's become of Hokus Smith—Georgia's hocus-pocus?  
Was he only a Hoax myth,  
Hunted up to joke us?"  
—N. Y. Press.

The assessed valuation of Boston this year is \$975,665,514, and the average yearly increase is found to be over \$17,000,000. These dollars are of the 100c variety, and nobody can show how it will pay to make them worth less.—Globe Dem.

It is a significant fact that nearly every Governor's message this year contains a strong recommendation in favor of a law to suppress the trusts. Those nefarious combinations have made themselves obnoxious in all of the States, and they will have to go.—Globe Dem.

The sugar beet is to be tested this season in New York, and experienced horticulturists say there is no doubt that it can be grown there successfully. In a few years a sugar belt will probably extend from one ocean to the other, and the vast sum now sent abroad annually for sugar, will eventually be kept at home.—Globe Democrat.

The Detroit News argues that sugar beet culture in the United States is only an experiment. It is such a successful experiment that if the pesky democrats had not removed the bounty we would be exporting instead of importing sugar to day.—Bay City Tribune.

It will be a great honor to Attorney General Harmon if he is able to make a final wind-up of the annoying business relating to the Union Pacific Railroad. A fair compromise and the question removed from the courts is better for all parties interested, and for the public at large.—Inter-Ocean.

One of the results of a Greater New York will be the wiping out of fifty-four postmasterhips, most of which pay a good salary. Probably more men will be needed, to handle the mails in the same territory, but many towns and villages will miss their old-time political dignitary.

In the last message of President Harrison, he said: "Forty million five hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars has been paid upon the public debt." The incoming administration will likely renew business in that line.—Inter-Ocean.

### Stomach Not Just Right.

Here is what will cure it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a palatable certain remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, or any trouble of the stomach or bowels.—For sale in 10c bottles (10 doses 10c) and in 50c and \$1.00 sizes by L. Fournier.

Those who complain that McKinley's election is not bringing prosperity, are the kind of people who would plant an apple seed to-day and expect apple dumplings to-morrow at dinner.—Kansas City Journal.

Sherman's fitness for the office of Secretary of State is well attested by the fact that the Senate has kept him at the head of its Committee on Foreign Relations for many years.—Globe Democrat.

### Does Your Head Ache?

Ten to one the cause is a bad condition of the stomach and digestive organs. A sure Relief and cure is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the perfect laxative and digestive cordial, so pleasant to the taste, the children love it. A 10c trial bottle proves its merits. Also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at Fournier's Drug Store.

In his Texas lecture Mr. Bryan insisted on the cultivation of intelligent judgment by every voter. The same advice was tendered before the election, and the result indicates that it was generally accepted.—Globe Democrat.

### A Preacher.

of Waterloo, Ind., Rev. S. R. Klotz, writes: "I have been afflicted over 20 years with dyspepsia or sour stomach. Have tried different remedies without much benefit. A 10c bottle of Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin gave me great benefit. Have taken nearly one large bottle, and feel like a different man." L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Statistics compiled by State Commissioner Rueherwein, of Ohio, from 1,388 industrial establishments in 46 states and territories, show that 52,448 less hands were employed in July, 1896, than in July 1892, and that \$19,214,448 less is paid out, annually in wages.

Gen. R. A. Alger was appointed to the position of Secretary of War, by President-elect McKinley, on last Friday. This appointment meets the heartiest approval of all classes of our citizens without regard to party, but more especially of his comrades all over the country, and is a just recognition of his services during the rebellion and ever since as a citizen and a member of the party, whose unwavering republicanism has never been questioned. Major McKinley could not have named a better man for the position, and Michigan is honored by his selection.

As to the Nicaragua Canal, the country cannot play the part of a dog in the manger. It must either build the canal itself or let some other nation do it. Great Britain stands ready and eager to do it, if the United States does not. So the sole question is, shall the canal be under American or British control? That should not be hard to answer.—New York Tribune.

### Pulmonary Consumption.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced taking White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many years. We cheerfully recommend it to all.

Brooklyn Station, Mo.  
Rev. J. R. FLY.  
SUSAN E. FLY.

The bill to give a state bounty on beet sugar should be passed by the Michigan legislature. There is much land in Northern Michigan suitable for sugar beet culture, and we believe that with proper encouragement Michigan will at no far distant date be exporting instead of importing sugar. Our farmers are poor enough, the Lord knows, and if there is any crop that will pay them, they should have proper encouragement until the industry is on its feet.—Aitken Pioneer.

**WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR** women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1897.

Senator Sherman has been cited throughout his long public career for a disinclination to allow himself to be placed in a false position. He showed this when he stated in open Senate that there was no truth in the numerous rumors about his having made an agreement with Secretary Olney concerning the Cuban policy to be maintained during the remainder of his administration, and that to be adopted by President McKinley's administration. He showed it again by this flat-footed announcement concerning the stories of his having accepted the Secretaryship of State as part of a bargain. "My acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State was without any reservations or conditions," Gov. Bushnell has about six weeks yet before it will be necessary to appoint his successor in the Senate. There seems to be a general desire that Mr. Hanna should be selected for the seat, and while I have no assurance on that point, I believe that Gov. Bushnell will appoint him." The Ohio Republicans in the House are a unit in saying that there is no truth in the printed stories of disagreements among the Republicans of that State over who shall succeed Senator Sherman. They say that the Ohio Republicans were never more harmonious than they are now.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has not yet arrived at a decision as to the nature of the report that will be made on the arbitration treaty. Amendments have been proposed, which will make it clear, that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor our right to control the Nicaragua Canal, when it is constructed, shall ever be submitted to arbitration; also, one striking out that clause of the treaty which authorizes the King of Sweden to choose the Umpire when the English and American representatives cannot agree upon one. Although some of these amendments have been formally accepted by the committee, it is probable that some if not all of them will be.

The House, by a vote of 137 to 52 passed a private pension bill for the relief of Jonathan Scott, who served in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and who now lives at Oswego, Kansas, over the President's veto. The Senate now has several bills to act upon which have been passed over the President's veto by the House.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, gave the New York papers which are constantly sneering at the West, a sharp rap, which was fully appreciated by the House, when he offered an amendment to the regular Indian appropriation bill, providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 "for the education and civilization of the Scavenger of the Manhattan reservation." Mr. Hartman made no remarks on his amendment. None were needed. Every body saw the point at once, and the amendment had done its work before it was ruled out on the point of order.

Senator Lodge exposed the source of most of the opposition to the immigration bill by reading a copy of a telegram sent broadcast through the West, by the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., requesting those who received it to wire their Congressman, at the Chicago agents expense, to vote against the immigration bill. Mr. Lodge allowed the telegrams to do their own talking, contending himself with saying: "I am very glad to have this opportunity of proving the truth of what I said in the Senate, that the opposition to the restriction emanates entirely from the steamship companies that bring them." The same telegrams read in the Senate by Mr. Lodge were read in the House by Representative Stone, of Pa. The House showed its appreciation of this mode of fighting legislation by agreeing to the report of the conference committee on the immigration bill. The bill would probably have been passed anyhow, but the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. probably gained it votes.

Representatives Grosvenor, Brownell and Van Vorhis were appointed a committee by the Ohio Republicans in the House; at a meeting held this week, to make arrangements for a dinner to be given Senator Sherman on the first day of March by his colleagues in Congress.

The election of Hon. John C. Spooner to succeed Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, whose term expires March 3d, brought a great deal of pleasure to Washington, both in and out of Congress, and it must have given equal pleasure in Wisconsin. Col. John Hicks, of Oshkosh, who was U. S. Minister to Peru under the Harrison administration, and who is now in Washington, said: "It is remarkable what a unanimity of opinion there was in the party for Spooner's return to the Senate. When it was known that the Republicans had control of the legislature scarcely another name was mentioned, and in the caucus 118 out of the 119 members voted for him. He made a most

## QUALITY IN

## MERCHANDISE

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It is just the same with Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods, as with any other essential. Quality always leads. It is not the loudest barking dog that best protects his master. Neither is it the alleged Out Price Merchant that best serves the people. If they lose 60 cents on an article, they are bound to make it up on something else; they are not in business to lose money. Some people know that if they cheat you on clothing they are just as liable to cheat you on something else.

We just incidentally mention the above as food for serious thought, and ask, if in your opinion it is not best to trade with a

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who has served you for years, and who always gave you honest goods and prompt attention, and never asks but an honest margin in return.

We sell the best goods at the lowest living prices, and were never known to "Rob Peter to pay Paul."

Thanking you for past patronage, and guaranteeing continued honest methods,

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The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

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satisfactory Senator before, and the party is anxious to keep him in the Senate.

### The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor, the Household department (best in the world), Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau, (which answers questions for subscribers), the news for the week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1.00 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

Address THE BLADE,  
Toledo, Ohio.

They are going to have some fun over the cigarette question up in Michigan. "I believe," says Governor elect and Mayor Pingree, "that a law ought to be passed to put into jail not only the man that sells cigarettes but the one that is caught smoking them. If they pass such a bill I'll sign it." After that it's pretty certain that such a measure will be pushed in the Michigan legislature.—Blade.

**WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR** women to travel for responsible established House in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Frances Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 21st day of September A. D. 1896, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 185, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars and no part thereof, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 21st day of April A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 21st day of April A. 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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

O. Palmer went to Lansing, on business, Monday.

Rev. Potter went to Bay City and Saginaw, Tuesday.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

A. H. Anis, of Beaver Creek tp., was in town, Monday.

Judge of Probate, Coventry, was in town, Monday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Hoessli, of Blaine, was in town on Monday.

C. S. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Friday.

Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. H. & Co.

D. Ryckman, of Grove tp., was in town last Thursday.

Henry Hartman, of Grove tp., was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits at Bates & Co.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county, was in town, Tuesday.

Hugo Schreiber of Grove township, was in town, Tuesday.

C. Fautley of Grove township, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. W. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Joseph Charron, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

J. A. Breaker, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine township, was in town, Monday.

Born—Saturday, January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Butler, a son, No. 10, as yet.

Born—Friday, January 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benson, a daughter.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

E. C. Keordick went to Bay City last week, combining business and pleasure.

Mrs. George Taylor and child, of Cheboygan, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Braden.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

A mild form of Chicken Pox has been visiting the village for the past two weeks.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Stewart Sickler, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Saturday and made us a pleasant call.

Miss Frances Staley went to Caro, last Friday, for a visit with friends in that city.

Wm. Smith, a former citizen of Grayling, advises his wife in the Lewiston Journal.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

FOR SALE—Two Horses (one a 3 year old colt). Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

R. Hanson has bought a new driving horse, to give "Topsy" a rest. He is a black beauty.

R. S. Babbitt is getting out timber for a new house on his place down the river.

Don't miss the Lewiston Band concert at Hanson's hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 12th., 1897.

Mrs. H. Dettman very pleasantly entertained a few of her friends last Thursday evening.

Miss Mollie Kitts, of Lansing, is the guest of Mrs. H. Dettman, this week.

M. A. Bates and family left on the noon train yesterday, for New York state for a visit with relatives.

Hon. A. A. Smith, of Hillsdale, came up on Monday to close out the balance of his lumber in Beaver Creek.

J. K. Bates will assist R. D. Conline in the store during the absence of M. A. Bates in New York.

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders.

S. H. & Co.

Every farmer in this county should take the "Michigan Farmer." Read the prospectus and our offer in another column.

W. H. Cooper, cashier of the Otsego Co. Bank, died very suddenly, last Sunday night, at his home in Gaylord.

Mrs. Joseph, and children, left for Detroit, yesterday, on a visit to her parents.

Mrs. B. L. Cope returned from Stanton, yesterday, where she was visiting with her brother.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church added \$4.50 to their treasury, from the lunch at Mrs. Chalkers' last Friday.

MARRIED—On the 30th inst., Mr. Hiram Kingsley and Miss Bessie Horton of Beaver Creek. Justice McElroy officiated.

The best musical treat of the season, Lewiston Cornet Band concert, at Hanson's hall, on Friday evening, February 12th., 1897.

Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. J. C. Burton gave a Pedro party, Tuesday evening, in honor of her brother, Mr. Strahley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The refreshments were bountiful.

The office of the Arenac Independent, at Standish, was entire destroyed by fire, last Saturday evening. Loss \$2000.00, fully covered by insurance.

MARRIED—On January 16th, 1897, at Marshall, Mich., Mr. Chas. Beebe, of Grayling and Miss Minnie Gleason, of Albion.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. M. Cole, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

Dr. Ellis has returned from his Detroit trip looking and feeling unusually bright and happy.—Lewiston Journal.

Mrs. Dr. Wemp was called to Oxford, last Saturday, to make the acquaintance of her first grandchild, a daughter.

Miss Marie Mantz was pleasantly surprised by the members of her Sunday school class at her home last Friday evening.—Lewiston Journal.

J. E. McKnight has decided to embark in agriculture, in addition to his present business, having bought a piece of land up the East Branch.

Leave your order at the store of S. H. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

Colonel Worden returned on Saturday last from a trip to Marquette and other points in the Upper Peninsula. He reports deep snow in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Evans, of Savannah, N. Y., are visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rose, and her sisters, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Woodworth.

Descriptive Overture, "Frolic of the Larks," as played by Gilmore's celebrated band. Lewiston Cornet Band concert, at Hanson's hall, on February 12th., 1897.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Montmorency county's Board of Supervisors offer a reward of \$25 to any person securing the conviction of any person selling liquor in the county without a license.

Pork comes high in Arenac county. It cost Joseph Jones, David Mann and Geo. Franks \$16.50 apiece for appropriating one half of a hog. A Justice of the Peace set the price.

Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. H. & Co.

Ered Nartia returned from the south part of the State last week, and was glad to get back out of the storm and cold. Mrs. Nartia returned with him.

Bennie Krause, of Grayling, was in town Thursday on business. He was on his way home from Wolverine, where he attended the I. O. G. T. District Lodge, Wednesday evening.—Otsego Co. News.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Palmer's, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5th. A ten cent lunch will be served, to which all interested are cordially invited.

Prof. Hubbard started out on his annual medical tour this week. He says that on his return he will start a paint factory, making all kinds of house and fire proof roof paints.—Lewiston Journal.

Dr. Elliott, being unable to conquer his appetite for strong drink, has gone to try the gold cure once more. He left for Northville, Monday.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Dennis McNearna, of Saginaw, a woodsman, was accidentally killed by a log rolling on him, at Bliss & Van Auker's camp in Montmorency county. This is the third serious accident in that camp in less than sixty days.

Mrs. L. J. Lane, late of New York, wants a situation where she can do hotel or general housework. Enquire at this office.

Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest, brought in a load of wheat last Friday, and exchanged it for Flour and Groceries. A wheat market will have to be established here next year.

Our neighbors at Gaylord will ship several car loads of potatoes to the suffering poor of Detroit. The railroads will give them transportation and the Salvation Army will distribute them.

The Lewiston Cornet Band will run an excursion train to Grayling and return, on the day of the concert on Friday the 12th. Tickets to the concert for sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

A log train on the Bear Lake branch of the Lewiston Division of the M. C. R. R., was derailed last Friday, and the engine and fourteen cars derailed. The crew was saved by jumping.

N. Michelson has added two thorough-bred shorthorn cows to his herd, bought from Mr. Cronan, of Grass Lake, Jackson county. They are individual beauties, and among the best bred in the State.

Scarlet Fever has made its appearance in town and the sufferer is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Woodworth. We trust that the attack in this case and all others may prove a light one.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will give their annual New England Supper, at W. R. U. hall, on Friday Evening, the 12th., to which all are cordially invited. Supper 25 cents.

It is reported that Joseph, (not the Joseph whom Potiphar's wife fell in love with), but Joseph M. Jones, has received five or six hundred dollars of back pay due him for his services during the rebellion. Lucky Joseph!

Henry Funch and son, of South Branch, were in town, Tuesday and made us a pleasant call. He reports that his daughter, Mrs. Funch, who is in hospital, at Ann Arbor, as improving rapidly, with good prospects for entire recovery.

There are some persons in the village and a certain farmer in South Branch, who are circulating some pretty hard stories, which, unless they stop, they will be compelled to prove in court or take the consequences.—Ros. News. Let the farmer alone, as South Branch is not yet attached to Roscommon county, and foreign war is expensive.

The reports that have gained credence in some quarters, regarding the disorganization of the 34th Judicial Circuit, and of the counties in this section may be regarded as fakes, gotten up for sensation; and not based on facts. The consolidation of some townships might be of benefit, but the counties will remain intact.

The home of Seeley Wakeley, in Grove township was entirely destroyed by fire last Tuesday, and his two young children consumed by the flames. The father was at work in the woods and the mother was at Arthur Wakeley's, whose wife was sick, but had not been absent but about ten minutes. The parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their sad loss.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug dist.

The Grayling correspondent of the Detroit News, whose vivid imagination caused him to send the dispatch relative to the unseating of Judge Sharpe, last week, is also the author of the following special to that paper:

Crawford County has no game warden, and the game law has been brought into ridicule by its non-enforcement. Deer were hunted openly during the last season in Okemaw, Montmorency, Roscommon and adjoining counties. The pay of the warden is very small in most cases, and the authorities are diffident about aiding him in the enforcement of the law. State Game Warden Osborne has been investigating.

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, also two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker, whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Feb. 4, '97. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$180 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Advertised Letters—James Hickey, John McPherson.

If the gang of boys and girls who congregated at the post-office on the arrival of the afternoon mail, and laugh and giggle and flirt while the mail is being distributed, could hear the remarks of those whom they annoy, they would be more circumspect in their conduct. We think if the parents of some of the girls knew all about it there would be a prompt change in the program. Fun and sociability is all right but the post-office is hardly the correct place for a regular rendezvous.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, irritable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The following is the programme of the entertainment to be given at the M. E. Church, this (Thursday) evening, by the Ladies' Trio, of Detroit:

PROGRAMME—

1. Piano Solo, Concert Valse, Rivo King. Miss Genevieve Lenox.

2. Recitation, "A Scotch Courtship." Miss Marietta LaDell.

3. Soprano Solo, Waltz Song, Parker, Miss Virginia N. Eastman.

4. Recitation, Selected, Miss LaDell.

5. Soprano Solo, Gounod.

6. Pantomime, Miss LaDell.

—PART II.—

1. Piano Solo, La Papillon, Lavallo. Miss Lennox.

2. Recitation, Culinary Cat, Anon. Miss LaDell.

3. Vocal Solo, The Flower Girl. By request. Miss Eastman.

4. Recitation. Come Here. Miss LaDell.

5. Soprano Solo—Song and Refrain. Robson. Miss Eastman.

6. The Lotus Eaters. The Trio.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Jack Pine Items.

John Hartman, son of Henry Hartman, of Grove, has moved into the George Funch house, in Bath, for the winter.

Conrad Welnes, of Grove, is hauling ties and telegraph poles to Roscommon, for an Oscoda Co. firm.

The weather has been very cold for the past week.

David Ryckman, of Grove, is preparing for Spring work. He has 18 acres chopped and underbrushed and 10 acres of it picked up ready to burn, since winter commenced. He is now preparing his year's wood. He is a hustler.

Mrs. Ryckman, mother of D. Ryckman, has been very sick for the past week, but is better at this writing.

Rev. Benj. Graff preaches in the Hartman school house in Grove tp., every two weeks, at 10 a. m., beginning the first Sunday in January. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. All are cordially invited. X.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan—Office of the Secretary of State.

LANSING, January 30, 1897.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford;

SIR:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, also two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker, whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Feb. 4, '97. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$180 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Iosley.

Every place where the Detroit-Trio have appeared the second time the receipts have doubled, and in one case trebled. They never disappoint their audiences, but always delight them. They are better than ever this season, and have a more pleasing program. Admission 25 cts.

L. J. Miller, of Parma, was in town last week, looking after some discontented settler, to trade for Tennessee land. Miller's deals are square, in a business way, but from one to two years satisfies the people and they are glad to get back to Michigan.

Strong opposition is cropping up in the western part of the county over the proposed bill to reorganize Montmorency county into four square townships. According to all appearances but a small minority of the people of this county favor the measure.—Lewiston Journal.

The many young friends of Master Clarence Mantz pleasantly surprised him at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mantz, on Tuesday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all.—Lewiston Journal.

Glad Tidings for Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief to all cases.—L. Fournier.

H. M. Loud & Sons, of Au Sable, have four camps now in operation, cutting pine, some six miles east of Lewiston. About thirty men are employed in each camp; one camp is employed in cutting long timber, while the others are getting out short logs.—Lewiston Journal.

YOU should know that FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR is absolutely the best remedy for all diseases of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction in all cases. L. Fournier.

The Otsego Co. Herald says: "That Henry Ward's sheep ranch down in Oakland county is owned by a flock of 21,000 head, which daily consumes four tons of hay to keep in fair condition. He talks of transporting some of his flock to his Otsego and Crawford county farms together with a herd of cattle, which he believes will thrive and do well in this region."

The Most Fatal Disease.

It is not generally known that more adults die of Kidney trouble than any other disease. When the first symptoms of this disease appear no time should be lost in taking Foley's Kidney Cure, which is guaranteed or money refunded.—L. Fournier.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, in session in Saginaw last week, voted to join the other Masonic bodies in taking charge of and supporting the Masonic home in Grand Rapids. The latter city was selected as the place for holding the meeting of the next Grand Lodge.

Statistics show that thousands of infants and children yearly die of membranous croup. We do not exaggerate when we state that every one of these innocents could have been saved, had Foley's Honey and Tar been given them in time. Can you afford to be without it in your household?—L. Fournier.

The proposition to disorganize the county of Oscoda, is not received very favorably by its citizens. Those who are opposed to the measure are in favor of consolidating and reorganizing the county into four townships instead of eight.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of Grayling township will meet in caucus, at the Town Hall, Friday evening the 15th day of February to elect 17 delegates to the County Convention.

By Order of Tp. Committee.

J. C. HANSON.

FOR RENT—Acottage of 5 rooms, with wood shed and stable, in good order. Enquire at this office.

J. C. HANSON.

NOTICE.

I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence on Ogema street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reasonable prices, and will exchange work for wood or farm produce.

Jan 28-97 P. MOSHIER.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., JANUARY 28th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 28th, 1897, viz: Leander C. Hurley, H. E. No. 824 for the 31st of section 19, Town 27 N R 2 W.

He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gilbert Valdez, W. S. Chalkers, B. B. Smith, H. B. Buck, all of Grayling P. O., Michigan.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Register.

Jan 28-97

WHEN

'M.D.S.' FALL OUT

About a case, a variety of diagnoses and Prescriptions are apt to be the outcome of the dispute, but it is pretty well understood in Grayling, that

WHEN

'M.D.S.' Come Together

And agree the most, is when the question comes up where to have a prescription filled, in the quickest, safest and most reasonable manner. Concurrence points to

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

DR. J. A. HILLIS,

DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor

GRAYLING, MICH.

About 1 Ct. Each

A RARE CHANCE FOR SUBSCRIBERS, OLD AND NEW.

156 PAPERS FOR \$1.70

An arrangement just made with THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, makes it possible for us to save some money for every reader who takes advantage of this opportunity. We undertake to furnish

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AND THE

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Both ONE YEAR for

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THE TWICE-A-WEEK

FREE PRESS

is the best possible substitute for a Daily Paper. Published on Tuesday and Friday mornings in time to catch the Early Trains. All the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Complete market reports in each issue. All who cannot get a Daily should

SUBSCRIBE FOR THIS IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

The FREE PRESS is offering Premiums at Low Rates to Subscribers, and you can easily save the cost of both papers by taking advantage of

The Many Bargains Offered.

WRITE THEM FOR A SAMPLE COPY. In no other way can you get as much for so little money.

Subscribe Now. Do not Delay.

Bring or Send Your Subscription to

THE AVALANCHE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:30 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 8:0



1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



## Comparative Effect of the Protective and Free Trade Principles, as Tested in the History of This Country.

These large exports affect foreign exchange and the earlier selling of long time bills makes the exchange situation still stronger. Taking the situation as a whole, there are nine considerations favoring a revival of business to one which discourages it.

Senator Hill says that he has been told by the leaders of the free silver cause that they are through with the services of the Nebraska Boy. He is therefore, running on his own hook.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

**FOUR SAD YEARS.**

**Enormous Increase in Failures Under Free Trade and Threats of Populism.**

The Florida Times-Union, a Democratic paper, calls attention editorially to the tremendous increase in the business disasters in the past four years, and laments over the fact that not only have there been failures and disasters but that these business troubles have bred a new national plague, populism. Its utterances on the subject are interesting, even though it fails to absolutely admit that the demand for currency reform began with the election of a free trade President and Congress. Its remarks are as follows:

The list of commercial failures of the year just passed, as compiled by Dun's, is interesting. From the report it appears that the number of failures was larger than that of any other year in the history of the country, save in 1893. During the latter year the number of failures aggregated 15,500, and in 1896 the number was 15,112. The following is the tabulated list with percentages. In this table the liabilities are expressed in millions of dollars, and the "per cent. failing" represents the percentage of failures to the number of firms and corporations in actual business.

No.	Total	Per cent.
1896	15,112	1.40
1895	13,013	1.23
1894	12,721	1.21
1893	15,500	1.39
1892	10,279	1.04
1891	12,394	1.21
1890	10,673	1.07
1889	10,719	1.07
1888	10,587	1.10
1887	9,740	1.01
1886	10,558	1.15
1885	11,131	1.25
1884	11,620	1.32
1883	10,299	1.20
1882	10,435	1.13
1881	9,522	1.10

The year 1890 was a disastrous one in commercial circles. Not only were the failures greater in number than in any year, save 1893, but the aggregate amount involved was larger, with the single exception of the year 1893, when the liabilities reached nearly \$249,000,000. The table covers the business casualties of the past sixteen years, and may be relied upon as being as correct as care and conscientiousness in compiling could make it.

It looks like a paradox to say that a party born of the discontent growing out of unfavorable business conditions is responsible for those conditions; yet that may be said with a very considerable degree of truth. The real cause of the depression in the West and South that made the beginnings of the Populist party possible, that made men willing to turn away from the teachings of the world's experience and their long-remembered fortunes on the wisdom of leaders never before that time regarded with respect—are now looked back to as years of comparative prosperity. For the aggravation of bad conditions, if not for the failure of the country to recover from them, it may be reasonably contended that the influences which have shaken confidence in the stability of our institutions are responsible. Is not the Populist party one of the most powerful of those influences? Would it not be carrying out of its programme revolutionization, not the form, but the purposes and methods of our government? And if not only developed great strength itself, but shown that it is to dominate, in some parts of the country, the people, the carrying out of its programme? If so, then it must be admitted that the people the preservation of whose acquired rights depends upon the methods and purposes of our government remain what they have been for the most part, had cause for alarm, and it was impossible that their efforts to save themselves from loss could fail to damage other people—the people who were doing business on borrowed capital and all dependent upon them for employment or support.

**"BETTER TO RUN AND LOSE."**

**Than Never to Have Been a Presidential Candidate.**

(Kansas City Journal.)  
In a free silver convention held at Lincoln, Neb., a day or two ago, William J. Bryan was present and made a short speech, the tenor of which was that it was better to have run for office and lost than never to have run at all.

There is a little bit of truth in what expressed Mr. Bryan's real views of the last presidential campaign. It was not so much the welfare of the country, or sympathy for the "tolling masses," or the laudable desire to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number, that served him to make 700 speeches in the canvass, but the hope of office and personal glory. The sentiments ascribed to Mr. Bryan might do for a crossroads constable to utter, or even a justice of the peace, but emanating from the lips of a man who has been pictured alongside Lincoln, Washington and Jefferson, as the equal of those great statesmen, they sound ridiculous, although doubtless characteristic.

**FREE TRADE FAILING.**

**It Does Not Do What It Once Did for England.**

A serious question confronting British rulers is this: How is it that the annual value of British exports—omitting machinery and coal—has shown a decline while the imports of manufactures have greatly increased? As long as England was the workshop of the world the more raw material she imported the more manufactures she could export. When other countries began to show signs of setting up factories of their own, she anticipated no serious trouble from the competition. But she is now feeling the pinch severely, and understands that too clearly the difference between selling the goods she used to make, and selling the machinery and coal to enable others to make them. Take, for instance, Lancashire and its cotton trade. During last year it found its foreign customers buying more yarn and less cloth. Thirty-three million yards of cotton cloth was the decrease in October alone. To weave the yarn, extra machinery was needed, and the total export of machinery and mill supplies for the first ten months of 1896 was \$72,000,000, against \$55,000,000 in the same period of the year before. Most of this went to India, China and Japan, where mills are multiplying rapidly. These totals look very nice in the swelling statistics of gross exports, and so much the better for the dead single golden egg she laid every morning while she was alive.—The American.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

No building in the United States will attract as much attention during the coming few months as its capitol. Upon the steps of that grand structure the newly-elected President will take the oath of office. Within its halls and committee rooms the tariff bill which is expected to bring relief and vigor to the industries of the country will be framed. In other committee rooms has already been formulated a bill which is to authorize the President of the United States to call together if necessary and at least appoint delegates to an international bimetallic conference which it is hoped may result in a great increase in the use of silver as one of the moneys of the world. In House and Senate chambers these bills will be discussed and enacted into laws, providing the Republican party controls both branches of Congress. Whether it is to control the Senate is not yet certain, but if it does the country may rest assured that it will only have a measure looking to international bimetallicism, but also a bill thoroughly protecting the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

In view of the great interest attaching to the events which are to take place at the national capitol a brief description of the building may be found of interest. Those who have examined it intelligently and have seen the legislative buildings of other parts of the world have no hesitation in pronouncing it the grandest and most perfect structure of its kind now existing.

Sixteen million dollars and a century of time and attention would perhaps tell the cost and outline the history of this noble building. If there were then added the cost of many of the interior decorations, the beautiful paintings, the noble statuary, the polished marble columns, the modern fixtures and conveniences, and elegant furnishings and hangings which have from time to time added to the comfort and attractiveness and grandeur, the building would be much larger than the figures named. More than 100 years ago the cornerstone of this building was laid by President George Washington. September 18, 1793, is the date of the impressive ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol of the United States represented by the accompanying illustration. In the year 1800 the north wing of the original building was completed and in 1811 the south wing was completed. In August, 1814, the British army marched into Washington, took possession of the capitol building, held a mock session of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives, and then set fire to the building. The structure, composed of the two wings and the central dome, presented a complete and perfectly proportioned appearance and was looked upon as a handsome and complete capitol structure. It stood until the time, 1827, in round numbers, 25,000,000.

A half century of national life and growth showed to Congress that the handsome structure which was complete in 1827 was not sufficient for the needs of the Congress of a great nation such as the United States was growing to be. It was determined therefore to extend the building by the construction of large wings, one at either end. Marble was

selected as the material from which these should be built. The original building had been of brown sandstone and in order to give the whole an appearance of completeness and harmony the central portion had been built of white. The cornerstone of the extensions were laid July 4, 1850, by President Fillmore. Daniel Webster officiating as orator. The wing at the north end of the building was to be occupied by the Senate, the one at the south end, by the House of Representatives. These were sufficiently complete to be accepted for legislative purposes, January 4, 1859, although the interior decorations and furnishings were not completed until long after the opening of the legislative halls occupied by the House and Senate in their respective wings are regarded as the most attractive and perfect structures for their purposes, to be seen perhaps in any part of the world.

When the handsome and elaborate wings had been completed and the central portion been made to conform in color with them, it became apparent that the length of the building was such as to require some additional height to the central portion and a grand dome was devised to replace the one of wood and copper which had covered the section connecting the original wings of the building.

This dome, egg-shaped, is entirely of iron, weighing in round numbers 4,000,000 pounds and was made in ten years in course of construction. Beneath it is the grand rotunda, through which thousands of people pass daily, and whose walls are lined with paintings by the great artists of America, representing important and thrilling events of the history of the nation.

The following brief description of the building is taken from the official Congressional directory:  
The capitol is situated in latitude 38 degrees 25 minutes 20 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35 seconds. West from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The northeast cornerstone of the original building was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from quarries in Aquia creek, Virginia. The work was in the hands of the architect, Stephen H. Hallett, James Hoban, George Hadfield and B. H. Latrobe, architects. The north wing was finished in 1800, and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passage

was connected them. On the 24th of August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired. In 1815 the central portion of the building was commenced, under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bulfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was \$2,429,844.13.

The cornerstone of the extensions was laid on the 4th of July, 1851, by President Fillmore. Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter, till 1865, when he resigned. It was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark, the present architect of the capitol. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries at Lee, Mass., and that in the columns from the quarries at Cockeysville, Md. These extensions were first occupied for legislative purposes January 4, 1859.

The entire length of the building from north to south is 521 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1859 by the present structure of cast-iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 4,000,000 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high, and weighs 14,885 pounds. It was modeled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 257 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches.

The rotunda is 95 feet 6 inches in diameter and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches. The Senate chamber is 115 feet 3 inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in width and 26 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1000 persons.

The Representatives' hall is 139 feet in length by 63 feet in width and 30 feet in height.

The room now occupied by the Supreme court was, until 1850, occupied as the Senate chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

**WHAT RECIPROCITY DID.**

Also What Loss It Has Caused to the Manufacturing Interests.  
(Chicago Journal.)

The year 1892 was the banner year for American exports. The total amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,020,278,148, being the greatest by far since 1883, that of any other year. During 1893 there was a remarkable falling off in exports as a part of the world except South America. The drop was \$189,000,000 in exports to Europe alone, and it was noticeably large in those to the far East. But the decrease in our shipments to South America was only \$482,000, while there was an astonishing increase in our trade with those South American countries with which we had reciprocity arrangements. While the general trend was down, this latter gain was \$5,500,000 over 1892 and \$16,440,000 over 1891.

It is to be noted, also, that the times were not propitious for a fair test of the new arrangement because of revolutionary troubles in Central America and Brazil. Great European nations like France and England lost heavily, while we were making headway. For the three years from 1891 to 1894 French sales to Brazil fell off \$482,000, while there was no change in the British exports to the same country decreased by nearly \$4,000,000.

After the repeal of the reciprocity law the benefits that we had acquired were immediately lost. Where there had been an increase there was now a decline. Nor did the evil effect stop there. Those countries that had entered into reciprocity agreements in good faith were offended at the cavalier manner in which they had been treated. Protests came thick and fast from them all against what they looked upon as a breach of good faith. Our reputation among them was injured perceptibly and it is only by the prompt repudiation of our contract in the Wilson bill that we may reasonably hope to regain what we have lost.

The special interest that Chicago has in this trade is evidenced by a report on a typical South American cargo sent from New York. This city's contributions to that cargo consisted of axle grease, link bolts, folding sewing machines, boilers, car axles, mining machinery, office supplies, carriages, wagons, carts, sewing machines, heavy hardware, furniture, provisions, electrical goods, cutlery, barbed wire and reapers. There is no single industry that gets all the advantages of reciprocity, whose beneficent influence extends, as this illustration shows, through a wide range and affects directly thousands of our citizens.

**A Party Name.**

The Democratic-Republican party would not have a bad name for having been a Democratic party, and it would have some historic prestige. The party, or faction, led by Thomas Jefferson first took the name of Republican. In 1855 they dropped that name and adopted that of Democrat, though for some time

they were better known as Democratic Republicans. Jefferson himself accepted the designation while it lasted, and he was the soundest of sound-money Democrats.

**SOME INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES.**

How the Public Debt Fared Under Protection and How Under Low Tariff.  
(From New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The close of the year 1896 supplies information that affords much food for reflection, and the beginning of a new year is a fitting occasion to reflect. That there has been a fruitful standing of business during the last few years, unprecedented failures, distress and poverty among the people, and a loss of money that it will never be possible to compute, is common knowledge. Statements of hundreds of millions of dollars wasted have become so frequent that they lose their force to a certain extent. They are read and passed by without earnest consideration by the masses of the people, to whom a question of dollars and cents is of far more vital concern. And it is upon a dollars and cents basis that the growing facts are submitted for public consideration. The Commercial Advertiser is in receipt of some figures, from an official source, that have not yet been published down to date. They bring the national debt statement and the consumption of leading staples, down to 1896 for every man, woman and child in the United States, thus appealing to each individual. Recalling first with the national debt, there is the following showing:

Debt and Interest Per Capita.	Debt, less cash in Treasury.	Interest Paid.
1867	\$69.26	\$3.47
1870	112.22	37
1871	123.22	47
1872	132.82	53
1873	125.55	53
1874	134.17	57
1875	125.94	54
1876	134.41	49

In 1867 the per capita of our national debt stood at \$69.26 for every individual inhabitant of the United States. But when the Republican party turned over the administration of the country to its Democratic successor in 1869 our debt had been reduced to \$125.55 per capita, a decrease of \$56.71 per capita during more than a quarter of a century of uninterrupted Republican administration. Since then the trend of the national debt has been upward, and taking the increase from 1867 to 1897 it has been as much as \$37.75 per capita in three years, the present comparatively more favorable showing being due to larger amount of cash in the treasury than has been customary for several years. In the same way the amount of interest on the national debt, paid directly or indirectly by every individual in the country, was reduced under Republican administration from \$3.47 in 1867 to 34 cents in 1893, but it has been increased over 40 cents this year as the direct result of Democratic financial mismanagement. The per capita of interest on our debt is now higher than in any year since 1869.

**THE INCREASE OF GOLD.**

It Grows Much Faster than the Population of Public Needs.  
(Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.)

The director of the United States mint, the best authority in the country, puts the production of gold in the world for the year 1896 at \$215,000,000, an increase of nearly 6 per cent. over the production of the world for 1895. The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, a high authority, estimates the production of gold in the United States last year at \$57,000,000, an increase over 1895 of something over 10 per cent. The production of 1895 was \$46,610,000. For 1894, \$39,500,000. For 1893, \$35,955,000. For 1892, \$33,000,000. There is an increase since 1892 of \$24,000,000, or 72 per cent.

This enormous increase can be better appreciated when it is called to mind that our increase of population is about 1 per cent. a year. Therefore, while our population has increased about 5 per cent. during the last five years our gold crop has increased 72 per cent.

It is estimated that about \$9,000,000 of this gold goes into the mint, leaving \$48,000,000 available for gold coin, averaging \$4,000,000 a month.

We have heard a great deal during the last few years about the danger of the gold standard, the single argument being advanced that there was not enough gold in the country to meet demands for "redemption money." People who could not tell what "redemption money" is have proclaimed it with loud voices, and succeeded in frightening a great many good and well meaning persons.

When these facts are taken into consideration along with the other fact that our currency is much more than kept pace also with the increase of population and business, it becomes manifest that there is not a particle of ground for the free silver agitators to stand on.

When it becomes known, as it should be known, by the masses of the people, the volume of our gold currency, and the volume of our silver currency, increase every year at a greater ratio than the increase of our population and our business, the occupation of a professional flat money agitator will be gone.

The country needs to have done with agitation on the lines of the last few years. It needs wise men and not reckless adventurers for leaders. It needs wise legislation, and business management of its business affairs. All economic questions are business questions, and they should be handled by wise and honest business men. When the demagogues and political derelicts swarm about the capitol and assail the vital function of the government the people are in danger.

**COMMERCE AND THE TARIFF.**

The Rights of Commerce Under Free Trade and Protection.

It has always been the claim of the free traders that their revenue tariff would let us out into the markets of the world with our goods, while at the same time lessening the burden of taxation from "a tariff tax." But results do not justify their claims. Since they broke down the wall of protection in 1894, exports have decreased by 62 cents per capita, and imports by \$3.44 since 1892. At the same time imports have increased by \$1.34 per capita since 1894, and the "tariff tax" has been increased by 30 cents per capita through larger collections of customs duties. The official records distinctly show a decrease in customs duties per capita under protection, with an increase under free trade, or a mere touch of it. Fortunately the country is once more about to revert to an era of protection and prosperity, to larger exports, and less imports, and a better home market for the products of farms, fields and factories. The following table shows the exports and imports per capita under various stages of the tariff:

Year.	Exports per capita.	Imports per capita.	Duties collected.
1892	\$7.67	\$12.35	\$4.68
1893	7.33	13.39	3.39
1894	6.53	12.44	2.94
1895	6.23	12.44	2.94
1896	5.17	10.48	2.14
1897	4.55	10.29	1.90

During nearly thirty years of uninterrupted Republican administration the exports of domestic products and manufactures were more than double per capita of population, increasing from \$7.73 in 1867 to \$15.53 per capita in 1892. Since 1894 the per capita has never been so low as it was in 1895. The greatest imports per capita were \$13.80 in 1872, and in 1894 they were lower than in any year since 1870. The decrease in the amount of customs duties collected is most striking. In 1872 they averaged \$5.23 per capita, falling to \$1.90 in 1894 under the McKinley protective tariff, but have since increased to \$2.20 per capita under the free-trade tariff of the Democratic party.

**FALSE FIGURING.**

The Free Traders Would Make You Believe That White Is Black.  
(Boston Journal.)

In an article upon "The Demands of the Wool Growers," the Herald gives an amusing illustration of confused and confusing arithmetic. The article is based on the statement that the representative of the Ohio wool growers, that what the wool growers want is to raise the price of their wool from its present level of nine cents a pound to twenty cents.

The Herald mathematician then proceeds: "Obviously, by this cumulative process, the buyer of the suit of clothes which formerly cost \$12 would suddenly find himself confronted with the necessity of paying \$28.80 for precisely the same kind of goods, even if nobody but the wool growers became any richer by the change, each of the intermediaries between the grower of the wool and the wearer of the clothes merely adding the customary rate of profit on the value of the material passing through his hands."

The absurdity of this calculation is apparent on a minute reflection. The change proposed by the wool growers affects only the cost of the unwashed wool, which goes to the making of the suit of clothes, but the Herald commits the egregious error of figuring a proportionate increase on every item of the cost of production. Because the wool, under the circumstances imagined, costs approximately double what it did, is the manufacturer, for that reason, going to double the value of his operatives? And is the manufacturing clothing going to pay his tailors \$6.25 a day instead of \$3? Yet that is precisely what the Herald's arithmetic requires.

The true basis of calculation is as follows: It takes about fifteen pounds of unwashed wool to make a good suit of winter clothes. To make a summer suit it takes—perhaps twelve. Raising the cost of wool eleven cents a pound would add \$1.65 to the cost of a winter suit, and \$1.32 to the cost of a summer suit. Suppose we add five cents as representing the interest on the increased cost of wool, though that is a large allowance, the suit which formerly cost \$12 would then cost \$13.70, instead of \$28.80, as the Herald computes.

President Cleveland says he is entirely satisfied with his administration. But it is difficult to believe that Cleveland is so utterly devoid of patriotism.

**TAKE CARE OF THE REVENUES.**

And the Currency of the Country will Take Care of Itself.

During the last three months government notes to the amount of only \$19,000,000 were redeemed in gold, an average of \$57,000,000 per annum. The amount redeemed during the fiscal year of 1896 was \$159,000,000, and in 1895 it was \$117,000,000. This shows how little ground there is for the claim about the government's going out of the "barely business." The silver purchasing act was not a stroke of wise statesmanship, but it is evident that the treasury notes issued in payment for purchases of silver have played a part in completing the gold reserve. This act was passed on July 14, 1890, but not a dollar of the notes in question was presented for redemption until the fiscal year of 1892, and then the amount was only \$2,000,000. In the following year \$17,000,000 was thus presented. Much the same was true of the greenbacks. Only \$11,000,000 in these notes was redeemed during 1891 and 1892 combined. In 1893 over \$55,000,000 in greenbacks was presented for redemption. It was during that fiscal year that government receipts exceeded expenditures by only \$2,300,000. In 1894, when the treasury deficit reached \$70,000,000, the amount of greenbacks and treasury notes presented for redemption was \$55,000,000.

The talk about "currency reform" being imperatively essential to a revival of business confidence is largely rubbish. Perhaps the currency system could be improved. No country has a perfect currency, and probably never will have. But the United States managed to prosper under the present system, and it will do so again when industries are sufficiently protected and the government enabled to meet its obligations without periodically passing the bat.

**"ABSOLUTE SURRENDER"**

In the Terms Which Mr. Bryan Offers the Gold Contract.  
(Hartford Contract.)

Since the election some of the gold Democrats who bolted the Chicago platform and ticket have been active in setting up factories of their own, and anticipated no serious trouble from the competition. But she is now feeling the pinch severely, and understands that too clearly the difference between selling the goods she used to make, and selling the machinery and coal to enable others to make them. Take, for instance, Lancashire and its cotton trade. During last year it found its foreign customers buying more yarn and less cloth. Thirty-three million yards of cotton cloth was the decrease in October alone. To weave the yarn, extra machinery was needed, and the total export of machinery and mill supplies for the first ten months of 1896 was \$72,000,000, against \$55,000,000 in the same period of the year before. Most of this went to India, China and Japan, where mills are multiplying rapidly. These totals look very nice in the swelling statistics of gross exports, and so much the better for the dead single golden egg she laid every morning while she was alive.—The American.

**A TRIBUTE TO MCKINLEY.**

And it Comes from a Democratic Source.

It is evident that the revival of business, the signs of which appeared as soon as the elections were over, will go on gaining force with the prospect that the people of this republic will reach the end of this century in a higher condition of prosperity than they or any other people have ever experienced. A few snarling critics are trying to resist this increasing prosperity, but they are impotent in their malignity. Mr. McKinley will enter upon his administration with the good will of men of all parties to a degree never enjoyed by any President in the memory of the republic. The hearty support which every conservative interest gives to him, and to the Republican party as the only political organization now standing between us and political chaos, strengthens the assurance with which the people may look forward to that abounding prosperity.

The period of gloom is over. Hereafter we shall see steady progress and increasing confidence and cheerfulness.—New York Sun.

**HAVE WE NO SILVER?**

These Are Official Figures and Worth Studying.

Bryan says we are perishing on account of a total lack of bimetallicism. Here is the official report of cash in the treasury New York's morning:

Gold	\$120,038,397.09
Coin	\$4,365,384.36
Bars	\$175,203,982.52
Silver	\$94,584,572.00
Subsidiary Coin	\$1,215,705.02
Bars	\$10,815,216.53
	\$609,015,584.15

Hardly a drop of silver, as you see. Call it \$500,000,000 in round numbers, and \$915,684.15 more for full measure! There is something over sixteen thousand tons in silver on hand—only. And that is not enough of a reserve in addition to actual silver in circulation to give us a smell of bimetallicism. Oh, Popocracy!